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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of The Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair, and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.

EDDY CONTESTS A RULING

THE only thing that is really clear in the controversy over the election in this judicial district is that the present ambiguous and nonsensical law governing such elections should be changed—and speedily.

It is ridiculous to have a primary race and a final race for an office which is supposed to be "non-partisan" and therefore not a party matter. If, however, a demand persists for a "trial heat" and a "final heat," positions should be numbered, as they are now for supreme court, and each candidate required to specify the seat he is running for.

Meanwhile the position of B. L. Eddy, of Roseburg is a bit absurd. Eddy was one of the four men running for the three judgeships in this district at the primaries. Judge Skipworth, of Eugene, and Judge Brand, of Marshfield, were "nominated" overwhelmingly.

Because of conditions peculiar to Douglas county, Judge Eddy (who was appointed by Governor Meier after the death of Judge Hamilton) found himself with a real fight on his hands, and it was Douglas county opinion mainly which gave the "nomination" to Carl Wimberly with 107 votes advantage over Eddy.

Now Eddy demands that his name go on the ballot for the November election despite his plain defeat by Wimberly. Attorney General Van Winkle rules against this plan. Eddy proposes to go to the supreme court with a lot of "lawing" to compel the placing of his name on the ballot.

There is a tremendous wrangle as to what constitutes a "majority of votes cast" under the present law. As a matter of fact, under the split-up of votes, it is mathematically possible for all four candidates to claim "a majority" according to the method of counting.

All of which is so much piffle! Eddy was defeated in fair fight and he should be sportsman enough to take his medicine. It certainly could not have been the intent of any sane law makers (or are they ever quite sane?) to have judicial races prolonged indefinitely. It certainly would not be the intent of the people.

The situation is a good deal like that sometimes seen in civic gatherings and lodge meetings where a motion is adopted and the rest of the meeting is spent trying to figure out what it means.

Wimberly, Skipworth and Brand are the nominees for the judgeships in this district, and they deserve confirmation at the November election.

Meantime, legislators of the district should get together on the draft of some intelligent and intelligible legislation to govern these elections.

THIS SIDE OF PERFECTION

SPEAKING of the whisker crop in Lane county which seems like to break all records and crop control regulations, the keen eyes of Ajax McGurk have spotted certain inconsistencies and imperfections. If the pioneer adornment is to be copied literally, says McGurk, the brave men of Eugene must cease having their heads barbered and submit only to such homely ministrations as can be had with the good wife's scissors.

"For what availeth a perfect bush like Louis Miller's or Lynn McCready's," says Ajax, "if the artistic effect is marred by the neat trimming of the poll in the modern fashion."

Likewise the ladies, bless 'em, have not escaped McGurk's eye for detail. For he points out that the sunbonnet and calico gown, after all, did not cross the continent upon high heeled slippers. Likewise it is not of record that the women of the wagon trains were given to "a touch of rouge" or the "painting of the rainbow" with lipstick; nor is it probable that many of them plucked their gorgeous eyebrows.

Presumably in his passion for details, the acute McGurk would have us all toss our automobiles into the Willamette, drag out the horses and the buggies, tear up the asphalt and set the fire department to pouring water into realistic mudholes. We would like to gratify his cravings.

But after all can we be expected to do more than merely simulate the great virtues of the pioneers. We are doing the best we can with our feeble talents. At that we have an idea that some of the old timers would run for the blockhouse and lock up the women and children if they could see some of these modern whiskers.

As to the ladies, for all their foibles and fancies! Why McGurk, what is there any real gentleman can say except that they are more enchanting than ever. And bless 'em!

McALEXANDER AND LABOR

ONE of the most respected citizens of the United States is Gen. U. G. McAlexander who has come to Oregon to spend his well earned retirement. Like most army people he is notable for opinions strongly held and courageously spoken, and the esteem in which he is held was reflected in the large vote given him recently when he was a candidate for governor in the primaries.

But the general is not at his best in discussing social problems. He accepts as facts statements which cannot always be verified by evidence. He falls into the error of rash overstatements and accusations. His Fourth of July speech at Salem in which he charged the American Federation of Labor with endeavoring to undermine constitutional government was a rather typical error.

The A. F. of L. has many faults, but we do not believe it can be said ever that disloyalty is one of them. The union movement is hampered at many points by leadership which is stupid or dishonest or both in combination. Given opportunity, the labor movement like all other class movements, becomes unreasoning and greedy.

Nevertheless, it is generally admitted by those who analyze the social problems of this country that the A. F. of L. is a force for conservatism, a foe to ideas which are not suited to this country's ideals and traditions. Those who "see a Red behind every bush" only add to the troubles which are created by sideline agitators of every description.

The Coast strike has been a tragedy of un-reason on both sides of the controversy. Mob violence in any form cannot be tolerated, and in this sense, armed intervention of police and guardsmen to prevent picketing abuses can be justified. But it needs to be pointed out that the issues are not going to be settled by either side crushing the other.

There can be no peace till employers and employes both lay aside that bitter distrust which makes them demand "all or nothing" in so simple a matter as who shall hire longshoremen. The president's commission is going to be forced to insist on "give and take."

Meantime wild accusations do not make a bad matter better.

FOOTBALL FOR THE PROFITS

ONCE more the "big game" between Oregon and Oregon State is to be shifted to Portland, and once more nearly 4,000 students of the two schools will be given a free ride to the metropolis as a bonus to student tickets. Students will also have to trek to Portland if they want to see the important games with Washington and Stanford (though this will be at their own expense).

Only two games are slated for the University's home field. Gonzaga is willing to come to Eugene for a brisk "warmup." Montana will furnish some diversion for the rapidly dwindling "Homecoming Day." The rest of the games will be played in faraway California cities.

Well, that's college football, these days, and there are many plausible arguments for this Oregon schedule. The student body still owes some $30,000. Recent rulings have made student body fees voluntary instead of compulsory, entailing perhaps $9,000 revenue loss. Football is still the "sugar daddy" to student activities of many sorts. So many alumni live in or near Portland that something must be done occasionally for their convenience. No school can stay in the "big time," these days unless it goes out frankly for "the gate." We are assured that in future years, if all goes well, big games will be brought back to the campus.

Conceding all these things in the name of expediency, just how is football, under such circumstances, to be justified as of any particular value to the Oregon institutions or their students? Football draws farther and farther away from genuine student interest and becomes more and more a purely mercenary venture into the highly speculative and risky "amusement" business (for one or two bad seasons can wreck the most ambitious hopes).

The argument that winning football is essential in maintaining enrollments and school prestige is easily de-bunked by recent statistics. Those who complain loudest of such things as the recent student fee revolt might do well to consider how far this is due to policy which kills genuine student interest. Sports are a normal and invaluable "youth interest" but until sports are brought back to the campuses where they belong and placed on some rational and justifiable educational basis, there is likely to be a growing trend toward "student revolt."

The Oregon schools are neither worse nor better than most other schools in the United States in their athletic policies, but Oregon is a progressive state, and a great deal could be done for the prestige of its schools by taking them out of the "show business" and putting them on an educational basis.

HALF A BILLION FOR SCHOOLS

IN the demand of the National Education Association for a federal subsidy of half a billion for the support of schools in the United States, the organized teachers of the country fall in with the trend of the times. Most states, including Oregon, have fallen behind shockingly in support of schools, just as they have fallen behind in the support of all other institutions. Big Hearted Uncle Sam seems to be the fairy godfather for everybody. Why shouldn't schools get a share?

As we see things, however, the demand for a federal school subsidy is only a half-measure. It may be necessary to provide some kind of federal subsidy for schools till depression is over. There may be no other way to keep schools going in many communities. But sooner or later in relation to schools and roads and power projects and all other matters we are going to be compelled to recognize that federal taxpayers and local taxpayers are the same taxpayers.

Either we are going to have to admit that local government has broken down completely and should be abandoned, or we are going to have to take the steps which will be necessary to make local government function. The teachers in their demand for aid make reservation for local control of schools, but in demanding aid on a more or less permanent basis they are taking the first step toward a federal school system.

Maybe that will be the wise thing, eventually. But we should come at such a change with our eyes open. In the long run, will we get better schools by selling education in each community or by taking whatever is handed out by federal bureaucracy?

Speaking of heroes, it is barely possible that the name of Mme. Curie will be remembered when it will require a research library to find the names of the current breed of world statesmen.

"Build schools instead of battleships" is to be the cry of American school teachers. But what about the old idea of joining the navy to get an education?

Speaking of anti-climax, a young prof at the U. of O., grew a full beard while on his honeymoon, but returned to Eugene just in time to be submerged in the Order of Bushwhackers.

Now that all the big football games are to be played in Portland, Alax McGurk says it's anyhow an argument for television.

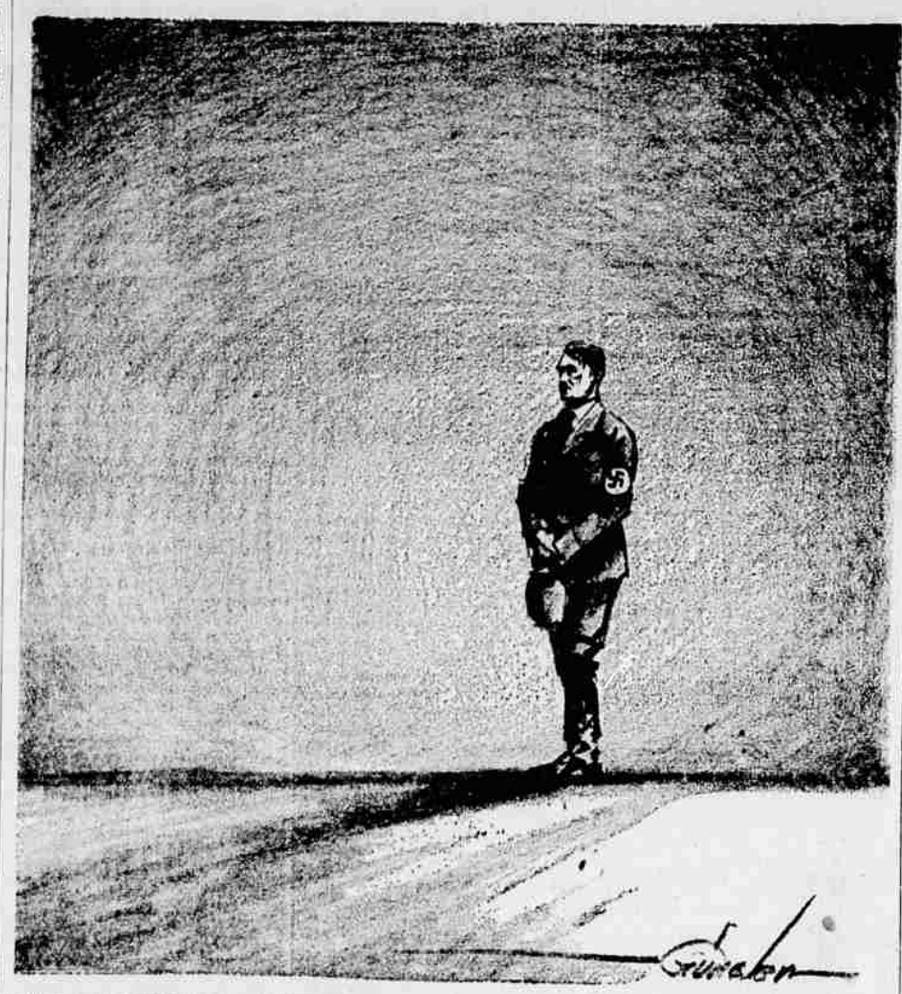
"Politicians Studying Issues" says headline. Important if true but then truth isn't always stranger than fiction.

F. D.'s 35-pound barracuda is hailed as the "granddad of fishes." Shucks he ought to go out with Jack Ponsler and get a 40 pound Siuslaw salmon.

The Old Soak was in just now and says he gets kinda uneasy now and then seeing so many pink whiskers.

The Fourth of July is over, but McGurk, the family man, is still going around counting fingers.

Little Man What Now?



WHAT SOME THINKERS THINK

—Compiled by CLAY E PALMER—
Pastor of First Congregational Church

EMIL LUDWIG, great German historian: "For the Germans, and not the Italians are the people who love obedience. They are born with a bias towards it and they are educated to it. They are congenitally disposed to follow a leader in blind obedience rather than think out political problems for themselves."

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L. P. JACKS, philosopher: "To God our sins are the least interesting thing about us."

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ROBERT DELL, writing in the "Nation," says: "The condition of the German workmen is worse that it has been in the last 50 years."

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CARL KNUDSEN: "Stuart Chase, the economist declares that we are capable of producing enough to provide every family with $5000 worth of goods each year. When we learn how to give every employable man an opportunity to earn his share of this vast output we shall have made immense strides forward.' '

• • •

A. A. BERLE, Jr.: "For myself, I have wholeheartedly welcomed the gate which has been opened in America by the New Deal. For the first time in my generation it becomes possible to think broadly, and the instruments for making the kind of country one would like to have become approximately available."

• • •

DR. JOSEPH STEVENSON, director of department of moral welfare, Presbyterian church: "We should promote a patriotism that will not rest satisfied so long as a baby cries in a land of plenty; that will not be stampeded into a hysterical war; that will not permit the power of wealth to oppress the poor and will not let our country be elevated by standing on weaker countries.' '

• • •

FANNIE HURST, writer: "I can never get the unemployed off my mind. When I go to bed, I think of all the people who are lying down with worry on their minds."

ALAN KNOTT: "Controversy is the crying necessity of the hour, both in politics and religion, if we are to get back any objectivity into our experience and be saved from emotional subjectivism that threatens to overwheel in us."

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ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON: "An intellectual is no more desirable to society than a good craftsman, a good mechanic or a competent farmer."

• • •

JOHN BEVAN: "To doom a man to endless suffering after death on account of his behavior during the few fleeting days of his earthly existence is to me entirely unthinkable."

• • •

DR. CARL PATTON, moderator of Congregational Council: "The ideas that underlie the revolution that has been going on among us seem to me much more consistent with the Christian religion, much more favorable to it, much more certain to receive its support, and to react favorably upon it, than those which they have displaced."

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CANON DONALDSON of Westminister Abbey: "Our day is saturated with seven deadly sins—politics without principle; wealth without work; pleasure without conscience; knowledge without character; industry without morality; science without humanity; and worship without sacrifice."

• • •

DR. CHARLES M. SHELDON: "You cannot go out and kill ten million young men outright, cripple as many more for life, spend over $337,000,000,000 in killing and crippling young men, and sow the seeds of fear and ill will and hate and suspicion all over the world without paying the price. The whole world is paying the price for its wickedness and stupidity in keeping militarism going, and it will continue to pay it until we have sense enough to put friendship in the place of force, good will in the place of all-will—and love in the place of hate—**For the World war lowered every standard of human conduct.**"

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL BAG

SAGE OF EUGENE

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—In looking over budget, today, Mrs. Lil Lutes said she'd got her supply of cigarettes laid in for the winter for her daughters and self and was now saving up for their food and fuel supply.

Some people are beginning to think the automobile is serving a great purpose. It not only accelerates motion but it keeps down an exaggerated population.

The governor has spoken in regard to the insinuation that he was a "sniper" on the liquor front. The liquor commission took it that the position it held was impregnable and that the head executive's objection to advancing salaries was impotent. Injudicious importance sometimes steams up an "busts."

The average American has for many years had the example of "putting something over" on the other fellow until it has become one of the tricks of the trade in advancing an individual or a combination of individuals into a more or less security of success in most any undertaking. The method itself is not so bad, probably, if not accompanied by a cowardly "pull" from one who is in power and supposed to treat all alike. Unfair favoritism by a whangdoodle official is what makes wharf rats out of humanity.

In Germany they're out of dough and also eggs and ham, and now the people on the Rhine appeal to Uncle Sam. For sauer kraut and bread and cheese, 'twill take a billion beans, they fear; they cannot pay their debts, they say, for the rest must go for beer.

Whenever a man feels himself slipping he should try anti-skids. Most any one over 80 can tell you what to use.

Public Work Administrator Ickes tells Sen. Steiwer the PWA appropriations for Oregon are all used up. Maybe Mr. Steiwer could aid the state with some of his mileage money?

Henry P. Fletcher, national chairman republican party, is still anxious to ride on the chariot wagon and pulled by its human work horses. He can't get it out of his noodle that consolidation of the money powers should have to give any thought or consideration to the welfare of the workingman, who in self-defense has to put up main strength and awkwardness against brains and boodle. He evidently thinks the "new deal" is a "raw deal" for centralized capital.

Over in Germany, when "agin" the government, you can have your choice of suicide. Over here you can take your time and talk your head off.

When any one of the world powers undertakes to crush other powers by brutal force and butchery, that certain power is welcoming a kick-back. Today Germany is destroying herself with the same tools she tried to annihilate her neighbors. Chancellor Adolph Hitler, ruthless and uncompromising, is resorting to the destruction of his opposition which will very likely result in his ultimate downfall and tragic death. A breach in the nazi movement is opened, a civil war is imminent and apt to destroy any danger from Germany to other powers which have heretofore been in dread and spending millions of dollars in trying to formulate a commanding force of fighting ingenuity to withstand the threatening enemy. If Germany is obliterated as an enemy it will create a feeling that one bully has passed on and a breath of relief felt by an over strained world.

What's the use of a state treasurer? The office can get along just as well without him. When it is said he declared "Governor Meier did not have the breeding of a hog" his slop is not needed.

If Adolph Hitler, with his little square mustache directly under his beezer, was over here he wouldn't get anywhere with our wild and woolly gang of the kangaroo court.

Some Texas preachers got peeved and refused to pray for rain to break the drouth down there. They seemed to think it was retribution and somethin' they had no business foolin' with.

HENRY W. STEWART.

BARNARD VIEWS

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—I have been asked several times to write a brief history of the road program in Lane county and it might interest the taxpayers to know just how the funds were raised and how the money was expended, whether on state or county highways.

The road program in Lane county really started in 1917 when the county received its first O and C money and when I first took office Jan. 1, 1921, I found that the county had a well organized road and bridge crew but due to the insistent demand of the people for better roads, there was a warrant indebtedness of about $88,000, and the county owed the state highway commission about $63,000, but as it was evident that no money had been wasted we assumed the burden and in a few years paid off the indebtedness and had the county on a cash basis.

In 1920 there was a popular demand for better roads due to the general use of automobiles and the Lane County Good Roads association was formed with Fred Fiske, president; M. B. Glass, secretary; L. L. Goodrich, treasurer, and 53 vice-presidents scattered over the whole county and a drive was started to vote a $2,000,000 bond issue.

While I thought it might be necessary to issue some bonds to meet the state on state highways, I was opposed to such a large issue, but the bonds carried at the May primaries and I was nominated and in the fall elected to spend the money with the assistance of the other members of the county court.

When the pamphlet covering the arguments for the bonds was printed, it stated that this amount would not complete all of the highways and as a matter of fact we never did expend but $508,000 of the bond money on state highways and $1,235,500 on county and market roads, a total of $1,743,500.

On April 14, 1927, we received our first O and C money during my administration, $686,975.58 of which was for the general fund and we used this money on the roads and did not sell the balance of the bonds.

I will explain here what led up to our final agreement with the highway commission whereby they took over the county's share of the cost of the balance of the construction of the state highways in Lane county, taking their pay from the county's share of the automobile license fees as it was received.

We had been trying for months to get work started on the Willamette highway above Lowell but Lane county had such a large program and were asking for so much co-operation that the commission felt that other counties had a prior right until more funds were available but finally agreed that if we would advance $250,000 that they would complete the highway to Oakridge when our funds were exhausted, which they did.

When our road funds were exhausted in 1930 we asked the highway commission to reciprocate and advance our share of the cost to complete the state highways, taking the county's share of the automobile license fees as they were paid in until they were re-imbursed in full, without interest, and on Oct. 30, 1930, an agreement was signed to that effect. As there has been so much controversy regarding this agreement, I will make a comparison between this way of financing and a bond issue.

At the present time Lane county has paid in interest on the road bonds $860,853 and on the principal $769,300 (including 1934). All payments have been met as they became due, but when all the payments have finally been made we will have paid $1,180,328 in interest alone or in other words 59 cents of every dollar of the bond money went on the roads and 41 cents will go for interest.

When we made our agreement on Oct. 30, 1930, it was estimated that Lane county's share of the total cost to complete the construction of the state highways in the county would be about $1,000,000 and I have just received a statement from the state highway commission showing that up to June 8, 1934, there had been expended on co-operative projects coming under this agreement $3,779,245.46, Lane county's share being $957,130.14. We have paid $420,250.64 leaving a balance due the state of $536,879.50.

The letter states that they believe that any further obligation on the part of Lane county under this agreement will be confined to the section of the Willamette highway between Goshen and Lowell, which, including the bridge over the Coast Fork, is estimated to cost $125,000 so that the estimate of $1,000,000 for our share was pretty close. Lane county was saved in interest alone at least $250,000 as compared to a bond issue at 5 per cent interest by this agreement.

The most startling comparison is the fact that we will receive under this agreement $4,000,000 worth of highways at a cost of nearly $200,000 less than we will pay in interest alone on the bond issue.

With the completion of the Willamette highway, the state highways of 311 miles in Lane county will have been finished and turned over to the state relieving the county of any future expense. The total cost of the construction will be approximately $12,000,000 and the cost to Lane county for their share, including rights of way, about $3,000,000. Lane county has the largest mileage of state highways of any county in the state and it has largely been heavy construction.

C. P. BARNARD.

TOWNSEND PLAN

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—As a number of articles have appeared in our papers recently against the "Townsend Pension Plan," will you kindly allow me space in your valued paper to say a few words on the other side of this momentous question.

I am not surprised at the writers of these articles taking the stand they do on this idea. In fact I am only surprised that there were not more articles along the same line.

According to our last census we had 10,800,000 persons over 60 years of age. Yet under the great stress of conditions existing during the last four years, undoubtedly this number has been materially reduced.

Yet, at this very moment, when our needs seem so great, has come forth an inspired plan which careful investigation I believe will prove, will solve this great problem in an orderly and practical manner. It is estimated that with an income tax properly adjusted, and possibly a small amount of aid from our Federal government, that a sales tax of 10 percent would be adequate to raise this amount. Therefore this plan would not entail a heavy burden on any one, but, on the other hand, to probably 90 percent of our people it will prove a real pleasure to know that they are helping their fellow man in a time of need and relieving this great problem of depression. In fact, many persons have told me they would be willing to pay even a 25 percent sales tax on such a wonderful plan, knowing that in addition to aiding their fellow man in his time of need, that they to would receive the same benefits when they shall have attained the age of 60 years.

In reality it is a system of insurance where every one expects to reap its benefits.

Should seven and one half million persons avail themselves of the pension, that would mean that probably seven million now out of work would be given employment and at a living wage. Further, the extra one and one half billion dollars put into circulation every month together with the millions earned and put into circulation by the extra seven million new workers would stimulate business in every line of trade to almost an unbelievable degree. Our factories would be running practically to capacity in order to supply the demand for commodities of every description, thus enabling many thousands, or millions, of others to find profitable employment.

We have only mentioned a small part of the benefits to be derived from this plan. It will save our people, our state and our national governments of millions of dollars every month in charities alone. There will be no poor farms nor poor homes. No lodge homes for their aged members, except those that are self supported by their inmates. Comparatively no community chest drives, no soup houses. Donations to such institutions as the Red Cross, Salvation Army and all other charitable organizations will be decreased from 75 to 85 percent.

The great beauty of the whole plan is that every man and woman, who keeps himself or herself free from criminality, will reap its benefits, should they live to be 60 years of age. This fact also will be a very great incentive towards lessening crime, as, according to the plan, no person who has committed a felony will be eligible for its benefits, which is a very important factor in the plan.

It should be thoroughly understood and borne in mind that this is no charitable institution. During the last four or five years, many of our so called thrifty people, who had saved and laid up, for their comfort and old age, through absolutely no fault of their own, have seen their savings swept away from their grasp, leaving them penniless and only able to exist through the charity of their near and dear relatives and friends, or else through public charity. These justly deserving people would be able under this plan to live the remainder of their days in peace and happiness, even though they had lost their life savings.

W. E. PARRISH.

IF YOU WANT A PAINTER
SEE WALDORF PAINT CO.

ON PENSIONS

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—The Proposed Townsend for old age pensions seems to touched a responsive chord in people. Old age pensions should provided by any and every which lays claims to being civ Giving the aged comfort and in their declining years is a just humanitarian act. But while giving better living conditions group of citizens, why in the name justice make conditions harder lower the standard of living of ger group. That is what it means we use the sales tax to raise money necessary for old age sions. It would amount to the plan, which was loudly heralded the Hoover regime as the saving namely: Share your job, this the cry goes out; share your Anybody who has eyes to see ears to hear knows that $14.00 week (N. R. A. code) is not to afford a respectable standard living, then if a 10 or 25 percent tax is deducted the remainder is siderable less than adequate. Take other instance the worker who lowed to make $24.00 a month, 25 percent sales tax deducted, undernourishment for the whole ily especially the growing generation.

If we are going to give security old age, why not at the same give security to middle age, young and babies? It can be done, provided we forget about the sales tax and a transition move adopt the income tax, say begin at $3000 a year, gradually up to say $50,000.00 a year, a 100 percent tax above that amount.

There is an organization in existence, has been for years, which as its program the security for body, every willing worker could a minimum income of $10.00 a Here is a program worth working Join in!

JOSEPH MUHR.

ATCHLEY SOME MORE

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—We read a great deal these about the good and wholesome ities of the cigarette. Personally have very grave doubts about good qualities in the cigarette, do know they contain some very elements. Here is a partial list various poisons which the profession have discovered little white imp:

Ammonia, bixidin, carbolic callidin, coridin, formic aldehyd pural, hydrogen sulphide, marsh gass, methylacerin, prussic acid, pyridin, pyrrol, rubidin, and carbon monoxide.

All of the above poisons found in tobacco smoke and the cigarette.

Dr. D. H. Kress of Washington D. C., has this to say about monoxide: "It is accumulative. ters into a fixed or chemical tion with the hemoglobin of the blood cells.

"It is very difficult to get rid on this account. The tendency carbon monoxide is to interfere the oxidation by lessening the of oxygen conveyed to the tissues this way it affects the heart especially."

"All tobacco smoker are ting suicide on the installment Prussic acid is the most poison known to medical science.

Cordially,

E. F. ATCHLEY.

JUNCTION CITY, Ore.—(To the Editor)—I read with much est the articles in the Mail Bag cially the verses and poems. them are real fine. My own pen pretty freely at times, so now going to send—well about time.

A true story. The fate of the minded person; or

"WHAT A MAN!"

The man with his brain low in his pants will do you harm slightest chance. He is easy and I will tell you just why: beast in his face and the eye. He is always untruthful, oftimes a thief; could we only of him, O, what a relief.

He will blow and spout gap in his head and when the hole nothing was said; kindness of a neighbor he is a bat, but of course chaos under his hat; the idea of will treat with disdain; evil only can find the fool's home he should cherish, he a hell; of his amazing virtues he will yell.

He is undependable, cheek bold; if he seeks your friendship turn him down cold. Your at stake, also your good would be all to lose and gain.

The man with his brain in of his pants, if you mingle you can never advance. He is a liar and oftimes a thief; sometime he will meet There is an unseen power mighty and great, so he had take warning before it's too

I remember well one wretched scab, to turn a mean trick make a hard stab. He certainly an evil cuss, always a startin' a muss. An anarchist with no love for our flag, for him say it's a dirty old neighbors were decent and row, so they let him by hardly know how.

But one happy day he met fate, he got a fine whack on old pate. It sure was a the whacking was good, for to the boneyard—just as the The rejoicing was great, were glad; the sorrow was no one felt sad. The source whacking never was learned; as taxes he got what he earned.

Goodbye old boy, we said, farewell. Your conduct on get you in swithell. No you lie to a good fellowman, you make trouble for others

Now just a word to the fool: get some brains in your try the good rule: purge your soul, be an honorable man, help you as nothing else can kindness of a neighbor value then feel the comfort that will spell. Turn a clean life anew, then be loyal to the White and Blue.

K. P. HARPER.

P. S.—Please do not confuse with the work of Longfellow Wordsworth.